

A Brief History of the 688th Cyberspace Wing



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HISTORICAL OVERVIEW

Air Force Special Communications Center

The 688th Cyberspace Wing's (688 CW) earliest functional predecessor was the 6901st Special Communications Center



(6901 SCC). On 1 July 1953, the Department of the Air Force designated and organized the 6901 SCC at Brooks Air Force Base (AFB), San Antonio, Texas as a temporary provisional unit assigned to the United States Air Force Security Service (USAFSS). The new center assumed responsibility for the operational functions previously performed by the USAFSS Deputy Chief of Staff for Operations. One month later on 1 August, the 6901 SCC moved from Brooks AFB to nearby Kelly AFB, San Antonio.

Meanwhile on 24 Jul 1953, the Air Force designated the Air Force Special Communications Center (AFSCC) and assigned it to USAFSS. About two weeks later on 8 August, the Air Force simultaneously discontinued the 6901 SCC, organized AFSCC as a temporary provisional unit at Kelly AFB, and transferred the responsibilities of the 6901st to AFSCC. Discontinued provisional units ceased to exist according to the organizational rules in effect at the time. Therefore, although AFSCC inherited the functions of the 6901 SCC, AFSCC could not place the 6901st into its lineage and honors history. Thus, AFSCC is the earliest lineal predecessor of the 688 CW.

From its beginning on 8 August 1953, AFSCC occupied the third floor of building 2000, the USAFSS headquarters building on Security Hill at Kelly AFB. The new center took on an expanded mission

focused on five key areas. First, AFSCC produced and disseminated long-term intelligence data for USAFSS and the Air Force. Second, AFSCC oversaw the USAFSS School for intelligence specialists. Third, AFSCC provided technical guidance and operational assistance to USAFSS units in the field. Fourth, AFSCC assisted the USAFSS Deputy Chief of Staff for Operations with developing and testing operational procedures and techniques in support of both the USAFSS mission and Air Force intelligence efforts. Fifth, AFSCC directed and monitored operation of the Special Security Office system.

The existence of AFSCC proved to be an extremely contentious issue within the American intelligence community during the 1950s. Both the Armed Forces Security Agency and its successor the National Security Agency (NSA) wanted to centralize communications intelligence and cryptological functions under a single organizational umbrella. Consequently, the leadership of those organizations strongly opposed the Air Force's plan to use AFSCC as an autonomous communications intelligence processing center. Nevertheless, USAFSS pressed forward with the designation and organization of AFSCC over those objections.

Although it reluctantly agreed to cede certain analysis and reporting responsibilities to AFSCC in 1954, NSA continued to view AFSCC as a "virtual third-echelon competitor." By the late 1950s, NSA leadership once again challenged the independence of AFSCC, describing it as "an unwarranted duplicative processing facility." Those arguments gradually gained traction. By 1966, NSA had quietly begun transferring functions from AFSCC to Fort George G. Meade, Maryland. The effort concluded on 30 June

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1969 when AFSCC ceased processing communications intelligence altogether.

Following the loss of its communications intelligence mission, AFSCC shifted its focus to analyzing electronic warfare efforts using signals intelligence inputs. AFSCC soon commenced production of electronic warfare evaluations known as COMFY COAT reports. The reports gradually expanded in scope as electronic warfare gained prominence within the Department of Defense and eventually included findings related to Army, Navy, and Marine Corps electronic warfare capabilities.

Air Force Electronic Warfare Center

To better reflect its critical role within electronic warfare, the Air Force redesignated AFSCC as the Air Force Electronic Warfare Center (AFEWC) on 1 July 1975 and changed its status from a temporary provisional unit to an establishment. The Air Force assigned AFEWC to the Electronic Security Command (formerly USAFSS) where it focused on exploring new and state-of-the-art electronic warfare technologies to counter the command-and-control systems of potential adversaries. Additionally, AFEWC made significant strides in the analysis of defense suppression techniques for Air Force assets. By the middle of the 1980s, AFEWC had emerged as the primary source of electronic warfare and command, control, and communications countermeasures analysis and advice for the Air Force. AFEWC also employed cutting-edge technologies, such as computers with high-speed microprocessors, to provide



senior battle commanders with analytical reports on the use of electronic warfare in exercise and real-world scenarios. These contributions eventually played a crucial role in the effective use of electronic warfare during Operation DESERT STORM in the early 1990s.

Air Force Information Warfare Center



The success of Operation DESERT STORM persuaded senior military leaders that electronic warfare capabilities could combine with the strategies and tactics of command-and-control warfare to enable operations across the entire information spectrum. The resulting emphasis on information warfare prompted the Air Force on 10 September 1993 to integrate AFEWC, technical expertise from the Securities Directorate of the Air Force Cryptologic Support Center, and intelligence skills from the Air Force Intelligence Command (formerly Electronic Security Command) to create the Air Force Information Warfare Center (AFIWC). The new organization served as the Air Force's center of excellence for information superiority. In that capacity AFIWC explored, applied, and migrated offensive and defensive information warfare capabilities for operations, acquisition, and testing. AFIWC also provided advanced information warfare training for the Air Force and continued its support of warfighters in contingencies and exercises through quantitative analysis, modeling and simulation, and database and technical expertise in communications and computer security.

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Air Force Information Operations Center

The inclusion of cyberspace as a separate warfighting domain in the Air Force mission statement unveiled on 7 December 2005



prompted military leaders to rethink and broaden the information warfare concept, resulting in a new emphasis on information operations. This emphasis translated into yet another organizational change on 1 October 2006 when the Air Force redesignated AFIWC as the Air Force Information Operations Center (AFIOC). AFIOC focused on both the innovation and integration of information operations and maintained responsibility for creating information operations capabilities to meet requirements for missions in air, space, and cyberspace. Additionally, AFIOC personnel performed information operations analysis for combat operations, targeting, and acquisition programs. In addition to exploring, demonstrating, and exercising information operations capabilities, AFIOC tested weapons, developed tactics, trained forces, and assessed information operations vulnerabilities of units and systems for both offensive and defensive counter-information missions. In 2007, the Air Force reassigned AFIOC from the Air Intelligence Agency (formerly the Air Force Intelligence Command) to the Air Combat Command (ACC) as part of the 8th Air Force.

688th Information Operations Wing



On 18 August 2009, the Air Force reassigned AFIOC to the Air Force Space Command's (AFSPC) new 24th Air Force and redesignated it as the 688th Information Operations Wing (688 IOW). The new wing boasted two groups, the 38th Cyberspace Engineering Group and the 318th Information Operations Group, creating a multi-disciplined organization capable of delivering proven information operations and engineering installation capabilities integrated across the air, space, and cyberspace domains in support of the joint warfighting team.

688th Cyberspace Wing



On 13 September 2013, AFSPC redesignated the 688 IOW as the 688th Cyberspace Wing—the first Air Force wing designated as a cyberspace wing. With the activation on 1 December 2015 of the 688th Cyberspace Operations Group at Scott AFB, Illinois and the follow-on activation of its full complement of five cyberspace operations squadrons, the wing stood at three groups, fifteen squadrons, four detachments, and one operating location. Its

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personnel operated out of seven locations across the continental United States: Joint Base San Antonio–Lackland, Texas; Tinker AFB, Oklahoma; Scott AFB, Illinois; Keesler AFB, Mississippi; Hurlburt Field, Florida; Nellis AFB, Nevada; and Fort

George G. Meade, Maryland. With its new designation came a new mission: “To deliver Asymmetric Advantage; to achieve air, space, and cyberspace superiority in the most efficient and innovative way possible.”

CHRONOLOGY

1950s

1 July 1953: The Department of the Air Force designated and organized the 6901st Special Communications Center (6901 SCC) as a temporary provisional unit under the United States Air Force Security Service (USAFSS) and stationed it at Brooks Air Force Base (AFB), San Antonio, Texas.

24 July 1953: The Air Force designated the Air Force Special Communications Center (AFSCC) and assigned it to USAFSS.

1 August 1953: The 6901 SCC moved from Brooks AFB to nearby Kelly AFB, San Antonio. Concurrently, the USAFSS School began operations at Kelly AFB under the operational control of the 6901 SCC. One of the school's primary functions was to train personnel in intelligence duties.

8 August 1953: The Air Force discontinued the 6901 SCC, organized AFSCC as a temporary provisional unit at Kelly AFB, and transferred the functions of the 6901 SCC to AFSCC. AFSCC occupied the third floor of building 2000, the USAFSS headquarters building on Security Hill.

1 July 1956: The Air Force discontinued the Air Force Communications Security Center and transferred its personnel and

communications security monitoring mission to AFSCC.



Colonel John E. Morrison, Jr. took command of the Air Force Special Communications Center in 1957. He retired in 1973 at the rank of major general after serving as the Assistant Director for Production at the National Security Agency.

1960s

1 May 1962: AFSCC personnel supported Strategic Air Command (SAC) during the Cuban Missile Crisis by processing mission data obtained during RB-47 reconnaissance flights over Cuba.

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Lieutenant General James R. Clapper, Jr., the future Director of the Defense Intelligence Agency and Director of National Intelligence, served as an Analytic Branch Chief at the Air Force Special Communications Center while a first lieutenant from March 1964 to December 1965.

16 January 1967: Responding to a surge in complex queries, AFSCC established a 24/7 function to provide direct support to any agency requiring intelligence and technical data.

March 1967: Analysts at AFSCC commenced production of COMFY COAT reports to provide USAFSS with a comprehensive evaluation of Air Force electronic warfare efforts in Southeast Asia.

1 November 1967: AFSCC earned the Air Force Outstanding Unit Award for the period 1 November 1965–1 November 1967.

30 June 1969: AFSCC ceased processing communications intelligence following the transfer of those functions to the National Security Agency. The organization subsequently shifted its focus to electronic warfare.

1970s

20 April 1973: The TEMPEST (compromising emanations) function transferred from the Air Force Cryptological Depot to AFSCC.

2 October 1973: AFSCC provided intelligence and electronic warfare support to US forces observing the 1973 Arab-Israeli War.

1 July 1975: The Air Force redesignated AFSCC as the Air Force Electronic Warfare Center (AFEWC) and changed its status from a temporary provisional unit to an establishment.

1 January 1976: AFEWC earned the Air Force Organizational Excellence Award for the period 1 January 1974–1 January 1976.

1 January 1979: AFEWC earned the Air Force Organizational Excellence Award for the period 2 January 1976–1 January 1979.

1980s

5 July 1982: AFEWC earned the Air Force Organizational Excellence Award for the period 2 January 1979–31 December 1981.

10 May 1988: General Larry D. Welch, Chief of Staff of the Air Force, tasked AFEWC to support electronic combat testing and acquisition.

December 1988: AFEWC provided electronic warfare expertise to Operation JUST CAUSE in Panama.

31 December 1989: AFEWC earned the Air Force Organizational Excellence Award

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for the period 1 January 1988–31 December 1989.

1990s

7 August 1990–28 February 1991: AFEWC personnel participated in Operations DESERT SHIELD and DESERT STORM.



General Merrill A. McPeak, Chief of Staff of the Air Force, visits the Air Force Electronic Warfare Center in 1992.

17 October 1992: AFEWC earned the Air Force Organizational Excellence Award for the period 1 January 1990–31 December 1991.

10 September 1993: In response to lessons learned during Operation DESERT STORM, the Air Force redesignated AFEWC as the Air Force Information Warfare Center (AFIWC), adding technical skills from the Air Force Cryptologic Support Center's Securities Directorate and intelligence capabilities from the Air Force Intelligence Command.



Colonel Robert J. Osterloh unfurls the flag of the newly redesignated Air Force Information Warfare Center on 10 September 1993.

31 May 1994: AFIWC earned the Air Force Organizational Excellence Award for the period 1 May 1993–31 May 1994.

31 May 1996: AFIWC earned the Air Force Organizational Excellence Award for the period 1 June 1994–31 May 1996.

17 March 1997: The Air Force opened the Information Warfare Battlelab as an AFIWC directorate.



General Ronald R. Fogleman, Chief of Staff of the Air Force, and Major General Michael V. Hayden, Air Intelligence Agency Commander, join Colonel James C. Massaro, Air Force Information Warfare Center Commander, for a ceremonial ribbon cutting to open the Air Force Information Warfare Battlelab on 17 March 1997.

10 December 1997: AFIWC earned the Air Force Organizational Excellence Award for the period 1 June 1996–31 May 1997.

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31 May 1998: AFIWC earned the Air Force Organizational Excellence Award for the period 1 June 1997–31 May 1998.

1 October 1998: The Air Force reassigned the 39th Intelligence Squadron (39 IS) from the 67th Intelligence Group (67 IG) to AFIWC.



Colonel James C. Massaro, Air Force Information Warfare Center Commander, coordinates with Lieutenant Colonel Gregg Garrison on briefing preparation.

1 September 1999: The Air Force redesignated the 39 IS as the 39th Information Operations Squadron (39 IOS).

2000s

1 August 2000: AFIWC reorganized to more closely align with the other warfare centers. The change resulted in the activation of the 318th Information Operations Group (318 IOG), which was given the responsibility of operationalizing information warfare. On the same date, the Air Force reassigned the 23d Information Operations Squadron (23 IOS) from the 67 IG to the 318 IOG, reassigned the 39 IOS to the 318 IOG, and activated the 346th Test Squadron and the 453d Electronic Warfare Squadron (453 EWS) and assigned them to the 318 IOG.

1 November 2000: The Air Force activated the 92d Information Warfare Aggressor Squadron (92 IWAS) and assigned it to the 318 IOG.

31 May 2003: AFIWC earned the Air Force Organizational Excellence Award for the period 1 June 2002–31 May 2003.

31 May 2004: AFIWC earned the Air Force Organizational Excellence Award for the period 1 June 2003–31 May 2004.

1 February 2005: The 318 IOG activated Detachment 2 at the USAF Warfare Center, Nellis AFB, Nevada.

June 2006: The 318 IOG activated Detachment 1 at Fort George G. Meade, Maryland.

1 September 2006: The Air Force redesignated the 92 IWAS as the 92d Information Operations Squadron (92 IOS).

1 October 2006: The Air Force redesignated AFIWC as the Air Force Information Operations Center (AFIOC).

30 October 2006: AFIWC (now AFIOC) earned the Air Force Organizational Excellence Award for the period 1 June 2004–31 May 2006.

1 May 2007: The Air Force reassigned AFIOC from the Air Intelligence Agency to the Air Combat Command, placing it under the 8th Air Force.

30 September 2007: The Air Force Information Warfare Battlelab ceased operations.

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2 February 2009: The Honorable Michael B. Donley, Secretary of the Air Force, visited AFIOC.



Secretary of the Air Force Michael B. Donley visits the AFIOC staff on 2 February 2009.

5 August 2009: The Air Force reassigned the 453 EWS from the 318 IOG to the 53d Electronic Warfare Group.

11 August 2009: The Air Force redesignated the 38th Engineering Installation Group as the 38th Cyberspace Engineering Group (38 CEG).

18 August 2009: The Air Force redesignated AFIOC as the 688th Information Operations Wing (688 IOW) and reassigned it to the Air Force Space Command (AFSPC) under the new 24th Air Force (24 AF). As part of this realignment, the Air Force reassigned the 38 CEG to the 688 IOW and reassigned the 85th Engineering Installation Squadron to the 38 CEG. The Air Force also activated the 90th Information Operations Squadron and assigned it to the 318 IOG.

2010s

14 May 2010: AFSPC presented the 39 IOS with the 2009 “Best Information Operations

Squadron” award for outstanding instruction in information operations and cyberwarfare.



Key leaders of the 688th Information Operations Wing meet for the 2010 Commander's Conference.

17 May 2010: AFSPC named the 688 IOW as the Outstanding Wing with a Cyberspace Mission for 2009.

18 August 2010: The 688 IOW celebrated its first anniversary as a wing.



The 688th Information Operations Wing celebrates its first anniversary as a wing on 18 August 2010.

13–27 September 2010: Just over a year removed from its redesignation and reorganization, the 688 IOW underwent a successful Compliance Inspection, receiving an overall grade of “in compliance with comments.” There were no critical findings and no “not in compliance” areas identified.

1 December 2010: The 688 IOW earned the Air Force Outstanding Unit Award for the period 18 August 2009–1 October 2010.

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19 July 2011: The 688 IOW underwent its first change of command as Colonel Robert J. Skinner relinquished command to Colonel Paul A. Welch in a ceremony presided over by Major General Suzanne M. Vautrinot, 24 AF Commander.



Major General Suzanne M. Vautrinot, 24th Air Force Commander, presides over the 688th Information Operation Wing's first change-of-command ceremony on 19 July 2011.

7 December 2011: The Air Force inactivated the 23 IOS and concurrently activated the 318th Operations Support Squadron.

6 January 2012: The Air Force redesignated the 38 CEG as the 38th Cyberspace Engineering Installation Group (38 CEIG) and activated the 38th Engineering Squadron, the 38th Operations Support Squadron, and the 38th Contracting Squadron under the 38 CEIG.

27 April 2012: The Air Force activated both the 38th Cyberspace Readiness Squadron (38 CYRS) and Detachment 1, 92 IOS as part of a realignment of missions from the Air Force Network Integration Center.

1–13 November 2012: The AFSPC Inspector General performed a Readiness Inspection of the 688 IOW, recognizing the wing with an overall Excellent rating.

3–9 November 2012: During the same timeframe as the Readiness Inspection, the AFSPC Logistics Directorate conducted a Logistics Compliance Assessment Program Inspection of the 688 IOW. The wing won an Excellent rating.

23 July 2013: The 688 IOW changed command for the second time as Colonel Paul A. Welch relinquished command to Colonel Michael C. Harasimowicz in a ceremony presided over by Major General J. Kevin McLaughlin, 24 AF Commander.



Major General J. Kevin McLaughlin, 24th Air Force Commander, passes the 688th Information Operations Wing flag to its new Commander, Colonel Michael C. Harasimowicz, on 23 July 2013.

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13 September 2013: AFSPC redesignated the 688 IOW as the 688th Cyberspace Wing (688 CW)—the first designated cyberspace wing in the Air Force. AFSPC also redesignated the 318 IOG as the 318th Cyberspace Operations Group.



Command Chief Master Sergeant William D. Jones and Senior Master Sergeant Charles W. Buterbaugh unfurl the flags of the newly redesignated 688th Cyberspace Wing and 318th Cyberspace Operations Group at a ceremony on 13 September 2013.

21–24 July 2014: Wing key leaders met at Joint Base San Antonio–Lackland, Texas for the 688 CW Commander’s Program Management Review.



The 688th Cyberspace Wing leadership team poses for posterity on 23 July 2014 during the Commander’s Program Management Review.

6–15 September 2014: The 688 CW successfully completed an AFSPC Inspector General Unit Effectiveness Inspection, earning an overall rating of Effective. The wing scored Effective in three major graded areas and achieved Highly Effective in the fourth, Executing the Mission.

13 April 2015: The 688 CW earned the Air Force Outstanding Unit Award for the period 1 October 2013–30 September 2014.

16 July 2015: The 688 CW received its fourth Wing Commander as Colonel Michael C. Harasimowicz relinquished command to Colonel Michelle L. Hayworth in a ceremony led by Major General B. Edwin Wilson, 24 AF Commander.



Colonel Michelle L. Hayworth takes command of the 688th Cyberspace Wing on 16 July 2015 as Command Chief Master Sergeant Michael S. Flint bears the wing colors.

18 August 2015: The 688 CW celebrated its sixth anniversary as a wing.



Colonel Michelle L. Hayworth, 688th Cyberspace Wing Commander, and staff commemorate the wing’s sixth anniversary on 18 August 2015.

1 November 2015: AFSPC redesignated the 92 IOS as the 92d Cyberspace Operations Squadron.

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1 December 2015: AFSPC activated the 688th Cyberspace Operations Group (688 COG) at Scott AFB, Illinois and assigned it to the 688 CW. The command also activated the 835th and 837th Cyberspace Operations Squadrons at Scott AFB and assigned them to the 688 COG.

3 December 2015: AFSPC activated the 833d, 834th, and 836th Cyberspace Operations Squadrons at Joint Base San Antonio–Lackland, Texas and assigned them to the 688 COG.

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CENTER COMMANDERS (1953–2009)	
AFSCC	AFEWC
Colonel Robert A. Gambell	Colonel Floyd A. MacLauren
Lieutenant Colonel William Harpster	Colonel Joseph B. Tyra
Colonel Dwight E. Bowman	Colonel Norman P. Quigley
Colonel John E. Morrison, Jr.	Colonel Jerry E. Marshall
Colonel Philip G. Evans	Colonel Kevin A. Gilroy
Colonel Charles B. Munson	Colonel Louis R. Manz, Jr.
Colonel Charles O. Jones	Colonel Wes Brown
Colonel F.J. Harrold	Colonel H.J. Edmondson
Colonel Robinson G. Minick	Colonel Steven S. Peacock
Colonel William M. Hamilton	Colonel Robert J. Osterloh
Colonel Roy D. Ragsdale	AFIWC
Colonel Joseph E. Thome	Colonel Robert J. Osterloh
Colonel James W. Johnson, Jr.	Frank M. Morgan
Colonel Joseph B. Tyra	Colonel James C. Massaro
Colonel Floyd A. MacLauren	Colonel Richard H. Stotts
	Colonel Arthur L. Wachdorf
	Colonel George L. Thompson
	Colonel David D. Watt
	AFIOC
	Colonel David D. Watt
	Colonel David F. Toomey III

WING COMMANDERS (2009–PRESENT)			
688 IOW		688 CW	
			
Colonel Robert J. Skinner	Colonel Paul A. Welch	Colonel Michael C. Harasimowicz	Colonel Michelle L. Hayworth
18 August 2009– 19 July 2011	19 July 2011– 23 July 2013	23 Jul 2013– 16 July 2015	16 Jul 2015– Present

LINEAGE, HONORS, AND HERALDRY

688TH CYBERSPACE WING

Blazon

Gules, a globe enhanced Azure, gridlined Argent surmounted by a mullet of the last, fimbriated Or, overall four lightning flashes saltirewise of the like, all within a diminished bordure of the fourth.

Attached below the shield, a White scroll edged with a narrow Yellow border and inscribed "688TH CYBERSPACE WING" in Blue letters.



Significance

Ultramarine blue and Air Force yellow are the Air Force colors. Blue alludes to the sky, the primary theater of Air Force operations. Yellow refers to the sun and the excellence required of Air Force personnel. The globe represents the Wing's commitment to worldwide support of air, sea, and land forces with information necessary to defend the peace. The star symbolizes the Wing's joint nature to provide combat effective information to all sources in any application of force. The five points of the star denote the primary functions of the Wing to provide combat support, databases, analyses, securities, and acquisition and testing support. The lightning bolts stand for the unit's history of work in the electromagnetic spectrum and the Wing's mission to control and protect during contingencies and war.

Lineage

Designated as Air Force Special Communications Center on 24 July 1953. Organized on 8 August 1953. Redesignated as: Air Force Electronic Warfare Center on 1 July 1975; Air Force Information Warfare Center on 10 September 1993; Air Force Information Operations Center on 1 October 2006; 688th Information Operations Wing on 18 August 2009; 688th Cyberspace Wing on 13 September 2013.

Honors

Air Force Outstanding Unit Awards: 1 November 1965–1 November 1967; 18 August 2009–1 October 2010; 1 October 2013–30 September 2014. Air Force Organizational Excellence Awards: 1 January 1974–1 January 1976; [2 January] 1976–1 January 1979; 2 January 1979–31 December 1981; 1 January 1988–31 December 1989; 1 January 1990–31 December 1991; 1 May 1993–31 May 1994; 1 June 1994–31 May 1996; 1 June 1996–31 May 1997; 1 June 1997–31 May 1998; 1 June 2002–31 May 2003; 1 June 2003–31 May 2004; 1 June 2004–31 May 2006.

DELIVERING ASYMMETRIC ADVANTAGE

38TH CYBERSPACE ENGINEERING INSTALLATION GROUP

38th Cyberspace Engineering Installation Group

Lineage: Designated as 1845th Electronic Engineering Group, and activated, on 1 August 1988. Redesignated as: 1845th Engineering Installation Group on 1 January 1992; 38th Engineering Installation Group on 17 January 1995; 38th Cyberspace Engineering Group on 18 August 2009; 38th Cyberspace Engineering Installation Group on 6 January 2012.

Location: Tinker AFB, Oklahoma



38th Contracting Squadron

Lineage: Designated as 3908th Contracting Squadron, and activated, on 1 October 1985. Inactivated on 8 July 1994. Redesignated as 38th Contracting Squadron on 22 December 2011. Activated on 6 January 2012.

Location: Tinker AFB, Oklahoma



Operating Location A, 38th Contracting Squadron

History: Activated as Operating Location A, 38th Contracting Squadron on 21 March 2012.

Location: Joint Base San Antonio–Lackland, Texas

38th Cyberspace Readiness Squadron

Lineage: Constituted as 38th Cyberspace Readiness Squadron on 6 April 2012. Activated on 27 April 2012.

Location: Scott AFB, Illinois



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38th Engineering Squadron

Lineage: Constituted as 38th Aviation Squadron (Separate) on 8 May 1942. Activated on 16 May 1942. Redesignated as 38th Aviation Squadron on 1 April 1943. Disbanded on 12 April 1944. Reconstituted, and consolidated (8 March 1985) with 38th Installations Squadron, Bombardment, Light, which was constituted on 10 August 1948. Activated on 18 August 1948. Inactivated on 1 April 1949. Redesignated as 38th Installations Squadron on 15 November 1952. Activated on 1 January 1953. Inactivated on 18 June 1958. Redesignated as 38th Civil Engineering Squadron, and activated, on 10 September 1962. Organized on 25 September 1962. Discontinued, and inactivated, on 25 September 1966. Activated on 1 December 1973. Inactivated on 1 December 1975. Redesignated as 38th Engineering Squadron on 22 December 2011. Activated on 6 January 2012.

Location: Tinker AFB, Oklahoma

Emblem pending

38th Operations Support Squadron

Lineage: Constituted as 38th Airdrome Squadron on 25 January 1943. Activated on 1 February 1943. Redesignated as 38th Airdrome Squadron (Special) on 16 April 1943. Disbanded on 1 April 1944. Reconstituted, and redesignated as 38th Operations Support Squadron on 22 December 2011. Activated on 6 January 2012.

Location: Tinker AFB, Oklahoma

Emblem pending

85th Engineering Installation Squadron

Lineage: Designated as 1839th Electronics Installation Group and activated on 1 May 1970. Redesignated as: 1839th Engineering Installation Group on 1 July 1980; 738th Engineering Installation Squadron on 17 January 1995; 85th Engineering Installation Squadron on 28 July 2005.

Location: Keesler AFB, Mississippi



DELIVERING ASYMMETRIC ADVANTAGE

318TH CYBERSPACE OPERATIONS GROUP

318th Cyberspace Operations Group

Lineage: Constituted as 8th Photographic Reconnaissance Group on 15 September 1943. Activated on 1 October 1943. Redesignated as: 8th Photographic Group, Reconnaissance on 9 October 1943; 8th Reconnaissance Group on 15 June 1945. Inactivated on 5 November 1945. Disbanded on 6 March 1947. Reconstituted, and redesignated as 318th Electronic Warfare Group, on 31 July 1985. Redesignated as 318th Information Operations Group on 17 July 2000. Activated on 1 August 2000. Redesignated as 318th Cyberspace Operations Group on 13 September 2013.

Location: Joint Base San Antonio–Lackland, Texas



39th Information Operations Squadron

Lineage: Constituted as 136th Signal Radio Intelligence Company on 7 February 1942. Activated on 15 February 1942. Redesignated as: 136th Signal Radio Intelligence Company, Aviation, on 4 October 1943; 136th Radio Security Detachment on c. 24 January 1945; 136th Radio Security Squadron on 15 March 1949; 136th Communications Security Squadron on 20 January 1951; 36th Communications Security Squadron on 8 December 1953. Inactivated on 8 May 1955. Consolidated (1 November 1994) with 6919th Electronic Security Squadron, which was designated, and activated, on 1 October 1986. Inactivated on 31 May 1991. Redesignated as 39th Intelligence Squadron on 1 November 1994. Activated on 15 November 1994. Redesignated as 39th Information Operations Squadron on 1 September 1999.

Location: Hurlburt Field, Florida



Detachment 1, 39th Information Operations Squadron

History: Activated as Detachment 1, 39th Information Operations Squadron on 3 November 2014.

Location: Joint Base San Antonio–Lackland, Texas

DELIVERING ASYMMETRIC ADVANTAGE

90th Information Operations Squadron

Lineage: Constituted as 690th Information Operations Squadron on 30 September 1997. Activated on 1 October 1997. Redesignated as 90th Information Operations Squadron on 1 August 2000. Inactivated on 20 July 2007. Activated on 18 August 2009. Projected to be redesignated as 90th Cyberspace Operations Squadron on 1 February 2016.

Location: Joint Base San Antonio–Lackland, Texas



Emblem modification pending

92d Cyberspace Operations Squadron

Lineage: Constituted as 92d Pursuit Squadron (Interceptor) on 13 January 1942. Activated on 9 February 1942. Redesignated as: 92d Fighter Squadron on 15 May 1942; 92d Fighter Squadron, Single Engine probably in August 1943. Inactivated on 27 December 1945. Activated on 15 October 1946. Redesignated as: 92d Fighter Squadron, Jet on 16 July 1949; 92d Fighter-Interceptor Squadron on 20 January 1950; 92d Fighter-Bomber Squadron on 1 April 1954; 92d Tactical Fighter Squadron on 8 July 1958. Inactivated on 31 March 1993. Redesignated as 92d Information Warfare Aggressor Squadron on 4 October 2000. Activated on 1 November 2000. Redesignated as: 92d Information Operations Squadron on 1 September 2006; 92d Cyberspace Operations Squadron on 1 November 2015.

Location: Joint Base San Antonio–Lackland, Texas



Emblem modification pending

Detachment 1, 92d Cyberspace Operations Squadron

History: Activated as Detachment 1, 92d Information Operations Squadron on 27 April 2012. Inactivated on 6 November 2015. Activated as Detachment 1, 92d Cyberspace Operations Squadron on 6 November 2015.

Location: Scott AFB, Illinois

318th Operations Support Squadron

Lineage: Constituted as 318th Airdrome Squadron on 13 April 1943. Activated on 1 May 1943. Disbanded on 1 May 1944. Reconstituted, and redesignated as 318th Operations Support Squadron on 10 November 2011. Activated on 7 December 2011.

Location: Joint Base San Antonio–Lackland, Texas



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346th Test Squadron

Lineage: Constituted as 346th Bombardment Squadron (Heavy) on 28 January 1942. Activated on 1 June 1942. Redesignated as 346th Bombardment Squadron, Heavy on 29 September 1944. Inactivated on 8 November 1945. Redesignated as 346th Bombardment Squadron, Very Heavy on 13 May 1947. Activated in the Reserve on 29 May 1947. Inactivated on 27 June 1949. Redesignated as 346th Strategic Reconnaissance Squadron, Heavy, and activated, on 1 January 1953. Redesignated as 346th Bombardment Squadron, Heavy on 1 October 1955. Inactivated on 31 March 1974. Redesignated as 346th Test and Evaluation Squadron on 1 June 1993. Activated on 15 June 1993. Inactivated on 21 September 1995. Redesignated as 346th Test Squadron on 17 July 2000. Activated on 1 August 2000.

Location: Joint Base San Antonio–Lackland, Texas



Detachment 1, 318th Cyberspace Operations Group

History: Activated as Detachment 1, 318th Information Operations Group on 1 October 2007. Redesignated as Detachment 1, 318th Cyberspace Operations Group on 13 September 2013.

Location: Fort George G. Meade, Maryland

Detachment 2, 318th Cyberspace Operations Group

History: Activated as Detachment 2, 318th Information Operations Group in February 2005. Redesignated as Detachment 2, 318th Cyberspace Operations Group on 13 September 2013.

Location: USAF Warfare Center, Nellis AFB, Nevada

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688TH CYBERSPACE OPERATIONS GROUP

688th Cyberspace Operations Group

Lineage: Designated as 1913th Airways and Air Communications Service Squadron, and organized on 1 December 1952. Redesignated as: 1913th Communications Squadron on 1 July 1961; 1913th Communications Group on 1 November 1979; 1913th Information Systems Group on 1 July 1984; 1913th Communications Group on 1 November 1986. Inactivated on 1 October 1991. Redesignated as 688th Cyberspace Operations Group on 17 November 2015. Activated on 1 December 2015.

Location: Scott AFB, Illinois



Emblem modification pending

833d Cyberspace Operations Squadron

Lineage: Constituted as 833d Cyberspace Operations Squadron on 17 November 2015. Activated on 3 December 2015.

Location: Joint Base San Antonio–Lackland, Texas

Emblem pending

834th Cyberspace Operations Squadron

Lineage: Designated as 2068th Communications Squadron, and organized on 1 January 1963. Redesignated as 2068th Information Systems Squadron on 1 December 1984. Redesignated as 2068th Communications Squadron on 1 November 1986. Redesignated as 834th Communications Squadron on 30 April 1991. Inactivated on 24 March 1993. Redesignated as 834th Cyberspace Operations Squadron on 17 November 2015. Activated on 3 December 2015.

Location: Joint Base San Antonio–Lackland, Texas



Emblem modification pending

835th Cyberspace Operations Squadron

Lineage: Constituted as 835th Communications Squadron on 15 December 2003. Activated on 15 January 2004. Inactivated on 3 May 2005. Redesignated as 835th Cyberspace Operations Squadron on 17 November 2015. Activated on 1 December 2015.

Location: Scott AFB, Illinois



Emblem modification pending

DELIVERING ASYMMETRIC ADVANTAGE

836th Cyberspace Operations Squadron

Lineage: Designated as 185th Airways and Air Communications Service Squadron on 14 May 1948. Organized on 1 June 1948. Redesignated as: 1903d Airways and Air Communication Service Squadron on 1 October 1948; 1903d Communications Squadron on 1 July 1961; 1903d Information Systems Squadron on 1 July 1984; 1903d Communications Squadron on 1 November 1986; 836th Communications Squadron on 30 April 1991. Inactivated on 1 May 1992. Redesignated as 836th Cyberspace Operations Squadron on 17 November 2015. Activated on 3 December 2015.

Location: Joint Base San Antonio–Lackland, Texas



Emblem modification pending

837th Cyberspace Operations Squadron

Lineage: Constituted as 837th Cyberspace Operations Squadron on 17 November 2015. Activated on 1 December 2015.

Location: Scott AFB, Illinois

Emblem pending

688TH CYBERSPACE WING MISSION

**To deliver Asymmetric Advantage; to
achieve air, space, and cyberspace
superiority in the most efficient and
innovative way possible**

